









by which the latter might be towed in. This plan failing, another one was proposed. The passengers of the ship thought it safer to put to sea than to hazard the attempt. Since that nothing has been heard of her.

Major Coffee, Paymaster of the Army, Capt. Dawson, of the U. S. Artillery, and Capt. Howard, of the Mississippi volunteers, came over on the McKim.

The 1st Regiment of Indiana volunteers has been ordered from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Monterey.

The reader will regret to learn that the wounds of Col. McClung, of the Mississippi volunteers, proved mortal, according to the accounts at Matamoros. There were various rumors in Matamoros in regard to the exploits of Canales in surprising and murdering wounded Americans on their way to Camargo. We do not believe a word of them.

The news from Monterey is no later than that received by the J. S. Day, just a week ago. The American flag, published at Matamoros, received its first news of the events at Monterey by the Brownsville—the same boat which brought Capt. Eaton down the river and our own express messenger. Another boat subsequently arrived, by which the flag received the annexed particulars—no later than those we have already given, nor have we any reason to suppose them so accurate. We copy them, however, because everything pertaining to the events at Monterey is of engrossing interest.

THE VICTORY AT MONTEREY.—Further particulars of the capture.—The steamer *Mauret*, arrived last evening from Camargo, brought down as passenger Major Coffee, who gives us further intelligence of the taking of Monterey. Major C. reports the loss on the part of the Mexicans to have been much greater than was first stated. It has been ascertained that fifteen hundred would not cover their loss in killed and wounded. On the part of the Americans, six hundred was the full extent of the loss.

Gen. Taylor, previous to the attack, is said to have no idea of the extent and strength of the Mexican fortifications. But the valor of his troops failed at no opposition. Besides the soldiers, he had to fight the whole mass of the Mexican population, who fired from the tops of their houses and did great execution. To participate in the defence of any one regiment or command, where all did so well, would be an injustice. All have gained imperishable honors. The valor displayed by our whole Army is unparalleled in history.

Individual acts of heroism were performed which will render the actors immortal. Capt. C. F. Smith is also highly praised. The Texas and volunteer troops have gained imperishable renown. The Texas riflemen, with axes and spades, picked holes from one house to another, and drove the Mexican infantry from street to street. As they gained the houses, the dead rifle was made to do its work. The Mexicans were driven from the street and houses. A few of them were on the shoulders of our men to the roof of a house and made to play upon the enemy.

When the flag of truce was received and the capitulation agreed to, the whole Army was disappointed. It was only then that they were beginning to "tell" upon the Mexicans. Previous to this, they had been fighting them protected by their fortifications, and at every disadvantage. Now they got amongst them and were giving them a dose which was operating effectually.

The list of killed and wounded given in the Flag is not so full as that which has been furnished. Copy the following from the Flag of Oct. 1st.

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low-citizens to exercise the office of commander-in-chief of the Army of the Republic. I was far from my native land when intelligence of this renewed confidence, and of these new obligations imposed upon me by my country, was brought to me, and I saw that the imminent dangers which surrounded her on all sides formed the chief motive for calling me to the head of the Army. I now see a terrible contest with a powerful and determined enemy, in which the Mexican Republic must conquer the insignia of her glory, and a fortunate issue, if victorious, or disappear from the face of the earth if so unfortunate as to be defeated. I also see a treacherous faction raising its head from her bosom, which, in calling up a form of government detested by the nation, provokes a preference to her will, and desires to be perfectly understood, upon reaching my native soil, I gave a full and public expression of my sentiments and principles. The reception which they met convinced me that I had not deceived myself, and I am now more confirmed in them, not from having given them more consideration, but because they have found a general echo in the hearts of all my fellow-citizens.

I come, then, to carry my views into operation, and in compliance with the mandates of my country. She calls me as commander-in-chief of the Army, and in that capacity I stand ready to serve. The enemy occupies our harbors—he is despoiling us of the richest of our territories, & threatens us with his domination. I go, then, to the head of the Mexican Army, the Army of the offspring (hijo) of a free people, and joined with it I will fulfill my utmost duty in opposing the enemies of my country. I will be fighting, or lead the valiant Mexicans to the enjoyment of a triumph to which they are alike entitled by justice, by their warlike character, and by the dignity and enthusiasm which they have preserved of a free nation. The war is a necessity of immediate importance. Every day's delay is an age of infamy. I cannot recede from the position which the nation have assigned me. I must go forward, unless I would draw upon myself the censure due to ingratitude for the favors which I have been overwhelmed by my fellow-citizens, or unless I would behold her humbled and suffering under a perpetration of her misfortunes.

Your Excellency will at once perceive how great an error I should commit in assuming the Supreme Magistracy, when my duty calls me to the field, to fight against the enemies of the Republic. I should disengage myself, if when called to the point of danger, I should spring to that of power! Neither my loyalty nor my honor requires the abandonment of interests so dear to me. The single motive of my heart is to offer my countrymen the sacrifice of that blood which yet runs in my veins. I wish them to know that I consecrate myself entirely to their service, as a soldier ought to do, & am not desisting further, to be permitted to my point out the course by which Mexico may attain the rank to which her destinies call her.

In marching against the enemy, and declining to accept of power, I give a proof of the sincerity of my sentiments; leaving the nation her own mistress, at liberty to dispose of herself as she sees fit. The elections for members of a Congress, to form the constitution which the people wish to adopt, are proceeding. That Congress will now convene, and while I shall be engaged in the conflict in armed force of her independence, the nation will place its safeguards around her liberties as may best suit herself.

If I should permit myself for a single moment to take the reins of Government, the certainty of my promises would be rendered questionable, and no confidence could be placed in them.

I am resolved that they shall not be falsified, for in their redemption I behold the general good, as well as my honor as a Mexican and a soldier. I cannot abandon this position. The existing government has pursued a course with which the nation has shown itself content, and I have no desire to subvert it by taking its place. I feel abundant pleasure in remaining where I am, and flatter myself that the nation will applaud my choice. I shall joyfully accept such tasks as she shall confer upon me, and while she is engaged in the struggle to promote the cause of civilization, I will brave every danger in supporting its benefits, even at the cost of my existence.

Will your Excellency have the goodness to tender to the Supreme Government my sincere thanks for their kindness? I will personally repeat them to-morrow, for which purpose I propose to call at the palace. I shall there endeavor to be brief, and hastily pressing them to my heart, bid them a tender farewell, and set out for the scene of war, to lend my aid to serve my country, or to perish amongst its ruins.

I beg to repeat to your Excellency assurances of my continued and special esteem. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

From the N. O. Com. Times, Oct. 14.

Capture of Monterey.—Execution by the Mexican Troops.—We have seen a copy of an extra published by the Galveston News, dated 10th inst., which states that the sch. *Blanco* of Galveston the day before, having left Brazos Island on Wednesday, 7th inst. Capt. Wetmore stated that a bearer of despatches had arrived at Brazos Island from Monterey with official despatches from Gen. Taylor to Captain Hill, Quartermaster at that place. Details of the assault and capture of Monterey, which has been the subject of our recent correspondence, as he states, in which the loss sustained by our army during the three days conflict, amount to five hundred killed and wounded—three-fifths of whom were among the former.

The Mexican loss was declared in this official report to be 200 killed and 1,000 wounded, and 400 made prisoners. We do not give the 400 made to this statement of the relative loss. There must be a huge mistake somewhere. The enemy's troops had marched out of Monterey before the departure of the bearer of despatches above referred to.

Shortage of the Cotton Crop.—In the *Mail* Journal of the 29th ult., a paper published at Richmond, in this State, we find a paragraph somewhat more definite in relation to the cotton crop than such articles generally are. The Journal says: "The crop of cotton in the parish being well open, and a considerable portion picked, we can form some estimate of the comparative amount which will be sent to market. In this immediate neighborhood, the crops are quite good, if not better, than in any other portion of the parish."

WILMINGTON MARKET.		
WHOLESALE PRICES.		
Bacon—Hams,	9	94
Middlings,	7 1/2	8
Shoulders,	7	7 1/2
Hog round,	8	8 1/2
Western,	5 1/2	7
Beef—Butter,	22	25
Butter,	14	20
Beef, bbl. mess,	9 00	00
Beef, prime,	6 50	6 50
Corn,	75	00
" Meal,	75	00
Coffee,	8	9
Cotton,	15	6 1/2
Candies, tallow,	20	31
sperm,	26	28
Adamantine,	30	33
Feathers,	6 50	7 00
Flour—Canal,	6 50	7 00
Fayetteville,	6 75	7 00
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs	4 75	5 50
Iron,	6 1/2	7
Lard,	6 1/2	7
Western,	6 1/2	7
Lime, Thompsons,	80	0
Lumber—Steam mill,	9 00	0
River, Flooring boards,	6 00	0
Scantling, do.,	4 00	0
Timber,	5 00	0
Molasses, W. I.	18	23
Mackerel, No. 1 retail,	13	14 00
No. 2, "	7 50	8 50
No. 3, "	4 00	0
Nails,	4 1/2	5
Naval Stores, Yellow, Tump.	2 65	0
Virgin oil,	2 65	2 70
hard, half price,		
Tar,	1 50	0
Pitch,	75	0
Rosin No. 1,	1 00	0
" 2,	60	0
" 3,	25	0
Sp. Turp.		36
Oil, Sperm,		1 00
Pease, Ground,		75
Black eye,		65
Cow,		00
Pork,—per bbl.		14 00
Northern Mess,	13 00	11 00
Prime,		11 00
fresh,		
Rice,	3 50	4 00
rough, bush		
SALT, Turke Island, bushel	35	00
Liverpool, sack,	1 50	1 65
Soat foot,	4	00
SHINGLES, country,	2 25	3 00
contract,	5 00	00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	24	28
Gin,	35	37
Whiskey,	30	30
Apple Brandy,	12 1/2	25
STEEL,		
STATES, W. O. bbl. rough,	15	18
hard, dressed,	7	8
R. O. Hhd. rough,	0	10 00
West India,	6 1/2	7 1/2
New Orleans,	6 1/2	7 1/2
leaf,	13	14
TALLOW,	7	7 1/2
Tobacco, leaf,	3 00	3 75
VANILLA,	20	22
WINE, Madeira,	70	2 00
Port,	34	45
Malaga,		

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Oct. 22.		
NAVAL STORES.—To-day, the market is quite bare of Turpentine. Sales have been made during the past week at \$2 75, \$2 70 and \$2 65. The latter price was obtained for sales yesterday. We have heard of none being offered for sale to-day, and quote at yesterday's prices.		
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—We hear of sales in small lots at 36 cents, during the past week.		
TIMBER.—The Timber market varies according to quality. We hear of sales during the week ending to-day, at \$6 75 a \$7 and \$7 50, for fair mill; and for ship Timber, \$8 a \$8 25; ordinary mill we quote at \$4 50 and \$5 50.		
LUMBER.—There appears to be little or no demand for River Lumber, and quotations remain without change.		
SHINGLES.—Last sales at \$2 25—but very little demand.		
STATES.—For Red Oak Hds., there is no demand. For White Oak Bbls., we quote \$15 a \$16.		
LIME.—Arrived 1400 casks, which was disposed of at 70 cents and \$1.		
HAY.—We hear of a sale of 250 bales at 67 1/2 cents.		
BACON.—Hams have become scarce, and we raise our quotation 1/2 cent. Shoulders—supply fair. Western—but little on the market. See quotations for all descriptions, which will give a fair statement of the market.		
CORN.—We have again to repeat the non-arrival of this article. Sales from Store 75c.		
COFFEE.—A sale of 39 bags Rio and Laguaira at 7 3-8 to 8 cents.		
FLOUR.—Canal—supply good, quotations firm. Fayetteville.—A small lot arrived during the past week. We quote at \$6 75 a \$7.		
PEAS.—An auction sale of about 100 bushels, inferior black eye, was made a few days since at 35 and 45 cents.		
RICE.—None on the market.		
MEAL.—Is firm at quotations.		

NEW YORK MARKET.—October 17.		
Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	8	00
do Newbern,	40	43
Spirits Turpentine,	1 87 1/2	2 12 1/2
Tar,	4 25	4 75
Rice, per cwt.		
Naval Stores.—We have heard of no change or transactions in Turpentine since our last.		
Spirits Turpentine has sold in lots as wanted at 40 1/4 cts., cash, and 42 1/4 cts. mo.; there is, however, a falling off in the demand, and large sales are not so easily effected.		
We notice some considerable sales of Wilmington Rosin, afloat and in yard, at 57 a 60 cents; and 400 barrels North County Tar at \$2 per barrel.		

CHARLESTON MARKET.—October 17.		
Cotton—Sales for the week, 3754 bales, at 8 to 7 cents.		
Rice—Sales of old, fresh best, at 4 to 4 1/2.		
Rough Rice.—The receipts of the week comprise some 14,000 bushels, a large portion of which is of the new crop. Of the foregoing, four cargoes—7200 bushels—have been sold at 94 and 98c. per bushel.		
Grain.—The demand for Corn continues limited, and there is a good supply on the market.		
Beans.—Shoulders and Sides continue to attract some attention, but the supply on the market is very light, and hence the limited		

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.		
Bank checks on Philadelphia, 1 pr. ct. prem		
" " New York, 1 "		
" " Boston, 1 "		
RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK		
Naval Stores, 25 a 30 cts. Spirit Turp 50 per bbl.		
Rice, 15 cts. per hundred		
Cotton, 90c. per bale.		
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. baic.		
Tobacco, \$3 00 per hoghead.		
Lumber, \$4 a \$6 00 per m.		

To Philadelphia.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 25 a 30c. Lumber \$5.		
Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.		
To Baltimore.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 35c. Lumber \$4 1/2.		
Cotton, \$1 25, Yarns 60c. per cubic foot.		
To Boston.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.		

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